tion. Several resolutions were then passed, among them one strongly inculcating the necessity of good or der among the citizens. The citizens then adjourned. We understand that the convention claim to have adopted a constitution; we cannot say as to this fact; it had however, only organised informally, when it adjourned. The city is yet under great excitement, although we apprehend no disturbance of the peace. We have just been informed that the members of the convention have gone to Peterboro', in Madison county, with the intention of re-organizing and completing their business.

Postscript—7 o'clock, P. M.—We have just learned that the printing materials of the Standard & Democrat office, the abolition paper in this city, have been thrown out of the windows, on the walk!

[From the New York Commercial.]

[From the New York Commercial.]

An interesting letter from a highly respectable gentleman in Utica, enables us to furnish the reader with full information touching the proceedings of the Abolition Convention, as well on the part of the Convention, as the people in opposition to that body.

"Utica, Oct. 21, 1835.

"The Jong agony is over The great States at

as the people in opposition to that body.

"Urica, Oct. 21, 1835.

"The long agony is over. The grand State antiSlavery Convention has met, flourished its little brief hour, and adjourned sins die. It was called to order about ten o'clock, and Judge Brewster, of Genessee county, was chosen Chairman, pro tempore, and the Rev. Oliver Wetmore, of this city, Secretary. A Constitution of a State Anti-Slavery Society was then produced, hastily read, and nem. con. adopted.

"A declaration of the opinions and creed of the convention was then produced, and the reading of it commenced by Lewis Tappan, Esq. The doors, which had been shut, up to this time, were now opened by a crowd of the friends of 'free discussion,' who had been compelled to remain outside, and who, in their progress through the vestibule, 'freely discussed' sundry black eyes, knocks; and left a coat or two, kors du combat, and its owners very like all as one as in their shirt sleeves.—Some auti-abolitionists, who were near the door, interfered and induced the 'free disputants' to suspend farther proceedings. But the doors were now open, and the house was instantly filled with those friends of good order, who are never seen except about the first week in November, and the mode and place of whese existence during the rest of the year, has, for some time past, been a riddle to inquiring philosophers.

"The house was now in perfect uproar. Cheers, groans, yells, and all manner of strange noises ensued. The reader, Mr. Tappan, continued most manfully reading at the creed, though he could not make his next neighbor hear a word of what he said. After having gone on in this way some twenty minutes, the committee of the citizens of Utica entered the house,

reading at the creed, though he could not make his next neighbor hear a word of what he said. After having gone on in this way some twenty minutes, the committee of the citizens of Utica entered the house, headed by the honorable Chester Hayden, first Judge of Oneida county, and requested a hearing from the Convention. The uproar and confusion was now tremendous. Cries from all parts of the house, to hear the committee, were mingled with yells and hisses, and all the while Mr. Lewis Tappan stezdfastly performing his pantomimic reading of his 'creed.' The Chairman at length induced Mr. Tappan to desist, and the meeting came to order to hear the communication of the committee from the meeting of citizens at the court room. It was read by Mr. J. Watson Williams, after which Judge Hayden addressed the Convention, and on behalf of the citizens entreated it to adjourn, as the only possible means of preventing dreadful results. He assured it, that the communication just read, had emanated not from a mob, but from the worthiest and most reputable inhabitants of Utica, and that it embodied sentiments entertained by a large body of the citizens. Mr. Lewis Tappan then moved that a committee of ten be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions for the convention, and a respectful reply to the citizens of Utica. Alvan Stewart, Esq., of Utica, then seconded Mr. Tappan's resolution, and undertook to say something; but the friends of "free discussion" were so free Mr. Tappan's resolution, and undertook to say some-thing; but the friends of "free discussion" were so free in expressing their own opinions, and talking just as they listed, and each man for himself, that the gentleman's histed, and each man for himself, that the gentleman's speech was a dumb show to all but the speaker. He therefore wound it up very briefly, and sat down.—
The Honorable Samuel Beardsley, member of Congress from this county, then got up upon a bench and hoped his respected fellow-citizens would wait until the convention could reply to the committee.—
The Convention had heard the communication of the citizens, and he was anxious to know what it had got to say to it—to hear what apology it had to offer for coming

citizens, and he was anxious to know what it had got to say to it—to hear what apology it had to offer for coming to this city and insulting it by making it the place of its deliberations. He (the Congressman) deemed the insult one of the most aggravated nature, &c. When Mr. Beardsley finished his pacific address, which he did amid cheers, hurrahs and yells of his constituents, Judge Hayden again rose and endeavored to allay the excitement of the meeting, and urged the necessity and propriety of waiting quietly the answer of the Convention. In the meanthme the leading men of the Convention held a short consultation, and determined that it was best to adjourn it sine die. The vote was accordingly put and unanimously carried, and the Convention declared adjourned. The difficulty was not, however, entirely over. The free discussion men had to be convinced that it had unanimously carried, and the Convention declared adjourned. The difficulty was not, however, entirely over.
The free discussion men had to be convinced that it had
really adjourned, and Mr. Beardsley wished to extract
from the Convention some assurance that it would never
meet again. However, after the lapse of half an hour,
the whole assemblage fairly vacated the church, with as
few instances of disturbance as could have been expected. The members of the Convention have, we believe,
in no case received personal indignity, but it has been in
several cases owing to the interference and protection of
gentlemen opposed to them in sentiment, that they have
not met with severe treatment at the hands of the populace. tt is a most fortunate circumstance, that it should

have passed off as it did without dreadful consequences. The excitement in the church exceeded all belief.—

not expedient, and would have abstained from holding it

"I have no doubt that the second Presbyterian church would have been torn down, if it had not been for the meeting this morning, and the committee coming into the Convention, which gave them a reason for adjourn-

It is mournful to think how great the tendency of good men is to ultraism, when their minds become ex-cited. It is understood that Gerrit Smith invited the Convention to Peterboro', and I presume it is so; as Gerrit is a friend and believer in immediate emancipation, though a colonizationist, as he believes that affords the best hope of attaining the prevalence of the

"I cannot learn that Thompson was in town, and I presome he was not. The mob cut up a few capers this afternoon. About 3, they called upon Captain Clark to clear his temperance house of Abriltionists in twenty minutes, which order he complied with. They have fired some cannon and whooped about the streets a little, but have not done much mischief; and I think, as it rains pretty smartly now, (6 o'clock,) there is little probability it will do nuch more.

'Alvin Stewart was called for by the mob. 'Just hand out old Stewart, and pass him out, - We want Stewart, - Old Stewart! - were frequent cries."

ABOLITION MEETING ABOLISHED .- The abolition party in New York, after drumning up recruits for the last month or two, were enabled to gather at Utics, some two or three hundred. The account given of their reception at Utica by one of the Editors of the Journal of Comincree, who attended to report progress, is annexed. As proceeding from a Journal not favorable to the election of Mr. Van Buren, the part ascribed in it to the friends of this gentleman—particularly Mr. Beardsley, who has been basely charged by some of the Sauthern Opposition prints, as an advocate for abolition—will command en-tire confidence, and show the great injustice which has been done to Mr. Van Buren and his friends on this sub-

Another striking incident is that in relation to the throwing the type of the Standard and Democrat out of the scindow.—" This (says the editor of the Journal of Commerce) is an abolition paper, yet claiming to be Von Buran and Johnson, though known to be under the control of men hostile in politics to the Jackson party." The public has seen what use has been made of this piratical print, sailing under take colors, and some others with print, sailing under false colors, and some others with same device, by the Opposition, to spread the accu-sation that Mr. Van Buren is an abolitionist. It seems that, to punish this fraud, the types were scattered.— The editor of the Journal says, "this lutter circumstance caused the violence." This is a lesson which, we trust, other wolves in sheep, a challenged. other wolves in sheep's clothing will understand in time

(Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. "Uries, Thursday Morning, 7 o'clock
"I have this morning serived, and, to my great juy, find all quiet and no Convention. Yesterday was a day of intense excitement here, but moral force triumphed, and no violence occurred. A meeting of citizens, at of intense excitement here, but moral force triumphed, and no violence occurred. A meeting of citizens, at which an immense crowd assembled, was held in the Court-house at nine o'clock in the morning, the proceedings of which I enclose in a handbill. The committee of citizens approated at the Court-house, entered the meeting house soon after the Couvention assembled, and took their position in front of the Abolitionists. They were immediately followed by a throng, curious to witness the proceedings, who soon filled the house.

"Mr. Beardsley, member of Congress, addressed the Convention,—read to them the proceedings of the meeting of citizens, and in a short speech expressed in pointed language the impropriety of the Convention's forcing itself into the city in violation of the remonstrances of this citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens, and called for the reply which the companies of the citizens.

bly shut. Finally the coschinan succeeded in making his way without any accident, through the multitude that encompassed the carriage, which was followed with the control of the left. themselves empowered to comply with the request con-tained in the petition.

The following is a copy of the hand-bill circulated yesterday on Change just before 2 o'clock, which it is supposed was the means of bringing together an assem-blage of fifteen handred or two thousand highly respect-THOMPSON,-THE ABOLITIONIST. Boston, Wednesday, 12 o'clock. When the polls closed, at half past 5 o'clock last evening, the vote stood (20) to 1 against Garrison, Thompson and their female associates.

mittee should return to the people. Some of the Abolitonists asked for a conference; but this was refused, as the citizens would in no case consent to the holding of the Convention, bu expected an explicit answer without delay. The expression of opinion by the committee, backed by the same expression in the countenances of the assembled citizens, alarmed the Abolitionists. It was a moment of intense interest. Now, Abolitionists, show your readiness to make sacrifices in your cause. Now put your principles in practice. Now act up to the good doctrine which you pervert, viz: "Do your dufy and leave consequences to God." Let the last words of your great patriach, Garrison, spoken just as you started for this place, command your obedience: "and if you must be shughtered, die unresisting."—This is the moment which is to ennoble your doctrines, or cover you with ridicule. Now stand, or never talk again of principle. Thus might they have appropriately aprestrophised. The scene settled all questions. The Abolitionists qualled. The chairman adjourned the meeting without day, and the members fled like frighted sheep. The committee had the satisfaction therefore, of returning to the Court-house and reporting the successful result of their mission. The subsequent conduct of the Abolitionists showed that some of them were deply alarmed. One of the most active in getting up the Convention, said, trembling to one of his neighbors, "You belong to the other side, give me your protection;" and if considerable numbers did not pass off speedily through back doors and back streets, then the best informed persons here have not got the right of the matter. Some eight or ten carriage loads of them left for Peterboro' last night, a place thirty miles distant, to put themselves under the protection of that distinguished to hold their meeting, and, where I presume, the people will know nothing of their presence, and so enter no protest against it.—They will certainly be asked no more questions by any citizen of Utica. This morning hardly

Union is there a deeper love of the laws, and in none has moral and religious principles a stronger control.

"During the night, the influential anti-abolition citizens guarded the houses of Alvin Stewart and Spencer Kellogg, to make sure against all harm; but no violence was attempted. During the evening the types in the office of the Standard and Democrat were thrown out of the window. This is an abolition paper, yet claiming to be 'Van Buren and Johnson,' though known to be under the control of men h stile in politics to the Jackson party. This latter circumstance is understood to have caused the violence. An abolition paper simply would not have been disturbed. Effigies of several abolitionists were prepared to be burnt during the evening, and might have been the commencement of disorder; but the great efforts of the more judicious citizens, who set their faces against all such movements, prevented their being brought out."

(From the Boston Atlas.)

against all such movements, prevented their being brought out."

(From the Boston Atlas.)

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM L. GARRISON.

The abolitionists succeeded in producing another disturbance in our city yesterday. After the appearance of a succession of inflammatory articles in the Liberator, highly insulting to the feelings of a great majority of our fellow-citizens, attacking with a frantic malicinousness their character and motives, manifesting an insolent defiance of public opinion, and a determination to persist in braving it—a notice was yesterday issued, that the Female Anti-Slavery Society would hold a meeting that afternoon, when it would be addressed by several gentlemen. In consequence of this notice, and of the general suspicion that the notorious Thompson would be present on the occasion, a large assemblage of citizens collected in front of the building No. 46 Washington street, with the determination of intercepting the foreign felon as he entered the door. Soon afterwards several individuals among the crowd went up into the hall of the abolitionists, and threw out of the window all the tracts and papers of the society, which were speedily destroyed by those in the street.

The assemblage in the mean time speedily increased. Several gentlemen, at the suggestion of the Mayor, took down the sign, bearing the words 'Anti-Slavery Rooms,' and threw it into the street. It was dashed into a thousand splinters by the crowd. Previously to this, the abolitionists who had convened in the hall, composed of some forty persons, men and women, white and black, were suffered to retreat amid hisses and groans. The cry now was for Thompson and Garrison. Of the former, no traces could be found. It was reported, that Garrison was making his escape from the building by the back way. A rush was instantly made by the crowd to Wilson's Lane. They had not remained here long before the shout was raised that "Garrison was taken."

He was found crouched under a pile of beards in the second story of a carpenter's sh

He was found crouched under a pile of boards in the and about his neck, and he was let down by means of a ladder to the ground. His countenance was pale and convulsed will terror, and he made no attempt to speak or to resist. There was a very general exclamation of "Don't hurt him!" and two individuals seizing him on each side by the collar, he was conducted through the lane late State street, and from thence hurried into the Mayor's office, in the City Hall. The crowd remained out-The excitement in the church exceeded all belief.—
For some time there was momentarily reason to fear an out-breaking of actual violence, which would have been uncontrolable. Ropes were at one time fixed around the house on the vestibule of the church, and there were frequent calls from without for a gentleman whose name was peculiarly odious with the populace. The convention acted most wisely in adjourning as they did for no other course could possibly have prevented the destruction of the church, and probably loss of life. Much more wisely would its members have acted had it never been called—or called at a time when the public mind was not alarmed upon the subject to a perfect frenzy.

"The members of the Convention after the adjournment began to leave town, and many had gone when a project was started by some of them to meet again at Peterborough, Madison county, and finish their delberations. The remainder accordingly left town for that place about three o'clock this afternoon. The city now seems quiet, and we shall probably he en is father disturbance. I am persuaded that they could not have dreamed of the excitement they were causing, or they would have been in the clock this afternoon. The city now as lawful, yet with St. Paul, that all things lawful are not expedient, and would have abstained from holding it now."

The address was calculated to exercise a good effect, and was received with applause. The crowd, however, did not disperse; and on the approach of a carriage towards the proposite door, for the purpose of removing Garrison, the agitation of the multitude evidently increased. The doors of the vehicle were thrown open, and such was the press upon the horses and the coach, that it was several times nearly upset. By the exertions of the Mayor, Garrison was securely placed in the coach, which was diversed by the color of the purpose of removing Garrison, the agitation of the multitude evidently increased. The doors of the vehicle were thrown open, and such was the press upon the horses and the co

to the jail in Leverett street, a warrant of committal nav-ing been issued against Garrison as a public agitator and disturber of the peace. He was committed by Sheriff Parkman. In order to clude pursuit, the coachman drove at a rapid rate and took a circuitous route, so as to ap-proach the jail from the bottom of Leverett street. He was hardly a moment in advance of the crowd, and Garrison had barely time to give one leap from the coach towards the door of the jail, to escape the shock of the opposing crowds, which were rushing towards him, from different ends of the street. He sank exhausted upon a

seat, exclaiming, that "never was a man so rejoiced to get into jail before." The door being closed upon him, the immense assemblage in front gradually dispersed.

We cannot but deplore, in common with every good citizen, that our city should be the stage for such tumultnous scenes. But in what terms of indignation can we speak of the man, who by his rancorous denunciations, and his brawling fergeings above teaching the resulting force in the stage of the man. brawling, ferocious abuse, together with the disorganizing tendency of his doctrines, has excited the people to such an ebuilition of their deeply exasperated iselings?

One circumstance in relation to the capture of Garri-

One circumstance in relation to the capture of Garrison is worth recording. The very men who dragged him forth from his skulking-place and led him into State street, on seeing that the popular vengeance might be directed against him in a more violent and summary manner than they wished to behold, hurried him themselves into the Mayor's office for protection.

The scene around the carriage to which the Sheriff had committed Garrison was intensely exciting. At one moment, it seemed, that the rush of the vast crowd would overwhelm the coach, whilst the prancing of the terrified horses threatened danger from snother quarter. At any horses threatened danger from snother quarter. At another time, the doors were forcibly opened, and as forci-

We should not omit to state, that the occupants of stores in the vicinity of the anti-slavery rooms, petitioned the Mayor and Alderman, previous to the meeting, setting forth that their property was in danger, in consequence of the general apprehension of a riot, and praying for protection. The city authorities did not consider the meetics amounted to consider the meetics component to consider mselves empowered to comply with the request con-

THOMPSON,—THE ABOLITIONIST.

That infamous foreign scoundrel, THOMPSON, will hold forth this afternoon, at the Liberator Office, No. 48, Washington street. The present is a fair opportunity for the friends of the Union to snake Thompson out! It will be a contest between the Abolitionists and the friends of the Union. A purse of \$100 has been raised by a contest of natricing citizens to seward the individual who number of patriotic citizens to reward the individual who shall first lay violent hands on I hompson, so that he may be brought to the tar kettle before dark. Friends of the

Whaton and Byron each received (4, W. II. Watson 58, H. Smith and B. T. Archer 63, &c. &c.—

"Already public meetings have been called to manifest the American feeling in regard to the struggles, and afford such aid, as is consistent with the law of nations. One very animated in tone, was held at Natchitoches, near the frontiers, in which the designs of Sunta Anna are denounced as ambitious, dangerous, tyrannical, tending to centralism, consolidation and dictation, &c. &c. Popular enthusiasm has manifested itself at once in New Orleans, by a large public meeting, the offer of a num.

with our own Republic?

ate citizen, will prompt him to decline it, unless the Rights and Henor of his country enforce it. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

observed within. Garrison was the only male character among the women, and he soon decamped, and withdrew to another rosan. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Lyman, soon entered, and recommended the women to withdraw, and thus extreate themselves from the tunnit. They complied, and marched down stairs in couples, black and white, arm in arm. They appeared as silly as can be imagined, and were bissed by the crowd. The peeple shouted "Thomps n —Thompson—Garrison—where is Thompson—where is Garrison?" &c. But neither was to be seen. The Mayor addressed the people, and stated emphatically that Thompson was not in the city, and requested the people ta disperse peaceably. The general expression then was, to take down a large sign on the Ed story, on which was painted "Female Abolition Society Rosan." Some of our most respectable citizens then went deliberately, and in a peaceable manner, and drew out the hooks that supported the sign, and were about to take it into the window. The people below then demanded that the sign should be lowered. It was then lowered down, and the people immediately broke it to pieces. This was at about half past 3 o clock, and most of the spectators, amounting to some 2,000, departed in peace.

Mean time Garrison passed through the building to the rear, and got out of a window twenty-five feet from the ground, on a couple of boxes, placed on a small back building. In stepping on the boxes they gave way, and he fell on the roof of the small building, and was like to have been precipitated to the ground, twelve or filteen feet below. He recovered himself, however, and descended hastily to the yard, and thence into a carpenter's shop, where he ensconced himself under some boards and shavings.

Thus (says the Centical) have the people of this city

About 3 o'clock the people crowded the stairway to the Hall, and some thirty women, black and white, were observed within. Garrison was the only male character among the women, and he soon decamped, and withdrew to another room. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Lyman, soon entered, and recommended the women to withdress.

ter's shop, where he ensconced himself under some boards and shavings.

Thus (says the Centine!) have the people of this city expressed their decisive reprobation, of the outrageous peraeverance of fanatics, in disturbing the public peace, by public harangues on abolition, and we hope that this will be the last attempt of agitators to continue their practices under the shelter of iemales.

The mayor, and other officers, deserve great credit, for their efforts to preserve the peace of the city.

When Garrison was passing towards the back window to escape, in the early part of the scene, he had the folly to repeat, for theatrical effect—"Hall Columbia, happy land". The tendency of the labors of such men, is to convert this "happy land" into scenes of blood and carnage, and to induce the blacks to cut the throats of the whites. Away with such canting hypocrisy.

[From the Boston Morning Post of Thursday.]

NON-COMMITTAL-from high authority!

The "Whig" is between hawk and buzzard. He is perfectly at a loss what to do, whether to go for one or secenal candidates—for an election by the Colleges or by Congress—for White, Harrison, or "the d—l." Our unfortunate wight of a neighbor is as blind as the bat—and how can "the blind lead the blind?"—In this woful prediction of the congress of the address the "Whigs of the month be comes forward to address the "Whigs of

minate an electoral ticket, headed White and Harrison, but let those tickets contain the names of the same electors, and let those electors give the vote of the State to him who shall receive the highest popular vote."

But suppose, neither of these can get the vote of a majority of the Electors in the Union, bow then? Why, of course, the Election may go to the H. of R.! Had not the Whig better advise at once the ticket to be altogether nacommitted—and the People's will entirely transferred by their univstructed Electors to him, who can be found to brat Van Buren in the Union, if such an arrailable

"By The Richmond Enquirer issists upon it, that it does not con-reheard Mr. Leigh. We had really supposed that any man who-suld see through Mr. Van Buren, as its of the Enquirer professes to be, would be too move of an Chippen to be confirmed by as straigh-property and man as Mr. Leigh. But now are as ignorant as those who

Does the Virginian understand our Sepator? If he Does the Virginian understand our Secator? If he does, it is more than most of his friends do, or we sus pret, Mr. Leigh himself. It might be said of him, what Webster said of Mr. Adams—when some one toasted Mr. A. for "confounding his encomes"—and, said Mr. W., in a low key—"his friends also." If Mr. Leigh be so straightforward a man, will the Virginian tell us, whether Mr. L. was or was not for the Bank of the U. S.—what his alternatives and developments meant—Or, will or will not Mr. Leigh obey all the Instructions of the next Legislature—which will he obey, which will he not, or if not, will he retire? If the Virginian be (Edipus enough to understand these things, we confess frankly we are to understand these things, we confess frankly we are

TEXAS.

In the confusion which took place yesterday, a number of persons, who resembled in their personal appearance, Thompson and Garrison, were severely beaten by the gentlemen assembled. After the mistake was ascertained, the necessary explanations and apologies took place—Buston Gazette.

Wharton and Byron each received 64, W. H. Wattern 55, H. Smith and B. T. Archer 63, &c. &c.—

"Already public meetings have been called to manifestight and the necessary explanations and apologies took place—Buston Gazette.

One very animated in tone, was held at Matchington. Popular enthusiasin has manifested itself at once in New Orleans, by a large public meeting, the offer of a number of volunteers, and the immediate subscription of a considerable sum of money. The papers of that city say it was attended by a thousand persons. They opened a list for volunteers, collected fire thousand dollars in the spot, appointed a Corresponding Committee, and resolved to aid and support the Texians by every means in their power, "consistent with the duties to our own Government"—a reservation, with which we hope, all the proceedings in this in cresting case, will be tempered."

Can no arrangement be made with Santa Anna, as see! as the inhabitants of Texas, to unite this country with our own Republic?

The Baltimore Chronicle says, that it is Mr. Van Bu The Baltimore Chronicle says, that it is Mr. van Buren's interest to plunge us into a War with France!—
Are we never to have an end to these false and gratuitous charges? Mr. V. B. does not desire war. It will not promote his interest. It will not facilitate his election. His patriotism, as well as that of every consider

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

While the whole country is rousing, it is time for us to be up and a doing —The citizens of Charleston, S. C., are making the most vigorous efforts to establish a Rail-Road to connect her with Cincinnati! Meetings are held; resolutions adopted; surveys to be made, for this process.

Baltimers is attempting to pierce our own Value. held; resolutions adopted; surveys to be made, for this purpose.—Baltimore is attempting to pierce our own Valley, and connect herself, by our own rail road, with the Ohio.—Norfolk and Petersburg are secking to grasp the Western trade and travel, by connecting their rail-roads with the N. Orleans and Nashville rail-roads.—And shall the Citizens of Richmond fold their arms? No—surely not! The enlightened Correspondent, who has furnished us with the following laconic, but pregnant communication, has struck a chord which should vibrate to the remotest sections of the State:

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

THE PROPOSED RAIL ROAD.

The scheme of a rail-road from Richmond to the Tenser of the sections of the State.

THE PROPOSED RAIL ROAD.

The scheme of a rail road from Richmond to the Tennessee line, to communicate with one from Nashville, so as to form a continuous line from New Orleans to this City, and hence Northwardly to Boston, is well worthy of the attention of the inhabitants of Richmond. Copies of a petition to the Legislature to grant an act of incorporation for this purpose may be found at the two State Banks, and at the Merchants' Coffee House—and it is important to those who feel an interest in the proswhites. Away with such canting hypocrisy.

[From the Boston Manning Post of Thursday.]

During the heat of the excitement Mr. Ela, the printer of Zion's Herald, (and we believe an abolitionist,) was seized as he came out of the hall, and pretty severely handled, as was another individual, who was so unfortunate as to bear a personal resemblance to Thompsonneither of them, however, were seriously injured.

When Garrison was brought out from the carpenter's slop, we understand he was very much frightened, and begged hard for mercy—and we noticed that when the carrage started with him from City Hall, he appeared excessively agitated. Had he not been rescued from the crowd, he would undoubtedly have been tarred and feathered, or punished in some auch way, but we do not think his life would have been taken. When in State street, an unsuccessful effort was made to take him to be promoted, to become subscribers to that petition.—
The design is, to take the rail road between Richmond and Lynchburg along the valley of James River, on the South side. It is intended as auxiliary to the great central improvement of the James River and Kanawha Company, and will be executed and owned by that company, as far as it shall run parallel with their canal. A rail-road from the Tennessee line to Lynchburg will convey an immense deal of the gross products of the country to the latter point, which will thence be transported on the canal to Richmond, and thus add greatly to the profits of the canal: while a rail road will serve as the best and most expeditions mode of conveying the

crowd, he would undoubtedly have been tarred and feathered, or punished in some auch way, but we do not think his life would have been taken. When in State street, an unsuccessful effort was made to take him to the pump, for the purpose of pumping on him, with which perhaps, he would have been liberated. It is fortunate, however, fur him, and for the credit of the city, that he escaped as he did.

A considerable number of persons assembled in group near the scene of the roit, and in front of the office of the Liberator, in the evening—but they seemed, generally, to be brought there by curiosity, and up to the present time of writing, (10 c clock) have shown no disposition to disturb the pilot clock) have shown no disposition to disturb the shore Transcript of Thursday evening contains the following.

Latter—The Boston Transcript of Thursday evening contains the following of a time of writing, (10 c clock) have shown no disposition to disturb the shore the case.

Latter—The Boston Transcript of Thursday evening contains the following of a street of the control hid, but there was a utempt made to deslaye his property, no were the of the cliberator, Corning the propulace, and the office of the Liberator, Corning, and the colock, although the research of the county and the short of the city.

The Boston Post say, that "in order to place Priliam Lloyd Garrison in the custody of the law, and to give the Julian and thereby protect him from the indignation of the populace, on Wednesday afternoon, a regular complaint was made against him, as a rioter, by Deputy Sherini for the more of the control of the series of the country and the high and thereby protect him from the indignation of the frequent break recessary. With canal leading the populace, on Wednesday afternoon, a regular complaint was made against him, as a rioter, by Deputy Sherini for the frequent break recessary. With canal leading establishments. Let us then foster, with all words and the country and the frequent breaks, and a rail road to the Southwest, fr

tended inclined plane on the continent, and an uniform strong current to the ocean for nearly three thousand miles, of about an average fall of eighteen inches to the mile; or about an average fail of eighteen menes to the mile; on the whole course of which, the heaviest burthened steam boats ply up and down. Now, suppose it were practicable to have a double track of rail-roads some convenient distance apart; say sixty or eighty feet, and fortunate wight of a neighbor is as blind as the bat—and how can "the blind lead the blind?"—In this woful predicament he comes forward to address the "Whigs of Virginia"—and "to assist them in deciding on them lays before the Whigs the following suggestion, which emanates from high authority, and has received the sanction of mon-committal, in order to precail on all the Whigs of Virginia to rally together, and be they Harrisonites, or Whiteites, to go for one ticket. The following is the prescription of his high authority Correspondent:

"Let the White party and the Harrison party each nominate an electoral ticket, headed White and Harrison, but let those tickets contain the names of the same electors, and let those electors give the vote of the State to him who shall receive the lighest popular vote."

But suppose, neither of these can get the vote of a manual content distance apart; say saxly or enginy leet, and such a neither distance apart; say saxly or enginy leet, and such a current passing between those double tracks of raily road, and instead of steam-boats, you use steam carriages with one water wheel, you could in descending burthen earsto the steam car. The waterwheel of the steam car acting against the current of water would propel the whole line of cars down such an inclined plane, bring down any burthen by attaching burthen cars to the steam car. The waterwheel of the steam car acting against the current of water would propel the whole line of cars down such an inclined plane, bring down any burthen by attaching burthen cars to the steam car. The waterwheel of the steam car acting against the current of water would propel the whole line of cars down such an inclined plane, bring down any burthen of steam-boats, you could in description of the steam car. The waterwheel of the steam car. The waterwheel of the steam car. The waterwheel of the steam car. T pliment, and so on—so that some of the horses will al-ways be riding down on the cars, and some always aiding ways be riding down on the cars, and some always aiding the steam in pulling them up the country—The weight uncommitted—and the People's will entirely transferred by their uninstructed Electors to him, who can be found to beat Van Buren in the Union, if such an acailable candidate can be found?—Or does the Whig again go for an Election by the House? To that complexion he will come at last: mae, the Rappahannock, the James, the Roanoke, &c.

I will take James River, for example, as something is

"Jeffersonian Republican."

We most cordially hail the appearance of this new paper, established by Mr. James Alexander, at Charlottesville. It is published every Wednesday, at §3 a year. It is admirably printed, and exhibits the best proofs of taste and talent. We are happy that we can at length receive from the vicinity of the University, and of Manticello, a political paper, which is conducted not only with principle, but with decency. It gives as pleasure to republish the following commendatory article from the Glube, and to extend to Mr. Alexander the right hand of fellowship:

"Jeffersonian Republican.—A journal with this appropriate title has sprong op at Charlottesville, Virginia. In its announcement of principles, the doctrines of the Democratic party, as expounded in the writings, and exemplified in the administrations, of Jefferson and Madison, are adopted. To maintain them, the editor says:

"Is supporting a candidate for the next Precidency, we shall advocate the necessity and expedispecy of sections from the canse sir." V. B. lives in Supering a candidate for the next Precidency, we shall alve and special goal and as to the amount of weight which could be taken one side of the car, and a balance-wheel on the other—serious and Madison. We are aware, that because sir. V. B. lives in Surear, as in him we shall have an elected as the eachidate of the Republicans of th ed and conveyed to and from thence by the ordinary now one from their section of country is effered to us, refuse our support, because he is not a Southerner?"

"It must be gratifying to the Republicans of the Union to witness the establishment of a press at Charlottesvile, which will redeem the character of the Sage of Monticello from the dissolute, disorganizing creed imputed to him by the crew of nullifiers who have sole command of the press in the vicinity of Monticello—have had the hardihood to utter the detestable heresics of John C. Calloun, for the saving faith inspired by the genius of the place.

"We may hope that the tomb of the great Republican Apostle will now be wrested from the power of Mahomet's followers."

"The Richmond Enquirer issists upon it, that it does not come."

"The Richmond Enquirer issists upon it, that it does not come."

"The Richmond Enquirer issists upon it, that it does not come."

used in ascending, and horses may or may not be used at all; and steam need not be used in descending, if you at all; and steam need not be used in descending, it you wish to travel slowly, in comparison, as the water-whiel, by being chocked, will take you along, down such an inclined plane, quite rapidly enough, with such a current to propel it; and steam alone may carry you up easier than it does those immense heavy boats on the Western rivers, against their strong currents. If it be true that you have twelve hundred feet fall, besides the convexity of the earth's suches, where is it that you cannot conthe earth's surface, where is it that you cannot con et such canals and rail road tracks in your lower cour try? You may take them to Williamsburg, York, Hamp-ton, and there terminate at your grand roadstead. In-deed, you may diverge almost illimitably in your lower counties, with such works.

Fermit me to insist on wide and deep canals; because you can make valuable uses of all the water, for ma-chinery, watering all parts of counties.

chinery, watering all parts of your City, and for culinary uses, &c., it being the hoalthiest water you can get, if a strong current be kept up.

Let a rail-road of double track be continued from the

We give forther interesting accounts from and concerning Texas. The storm is gathering. War appears in evitable. The bohabitants are taking up arms, and marching against the Mexican troops. We expect every moment to hear of blood being shed.

The American Emigrants are inviting Volunteers from the United States. They have subscribed several thousand dollars, to be sent to N. Orleans, for such arms and munitions of war as Dr. B. T. Archer may designate. Six gentlemen put in \$500 a head—besides others, amaller sums.—In electing Members of the Convention from Brazorias, 64 votes were polled, of which Mosses.

Let a rail-road of double track be continued from the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, to the nearest part of the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, to the nearest part of the Kanawha River, by meandering down one of its tributaries, (which we may term the summit acction of the work,) thence to the Ohio, on the canal and rail-road from the United States. They have subscribed several thousand dollars, to be sent to N. Orleans, for such arms and munitions of war as Dr. B. T. Archer may designate. Six gentlemen put in \$500 a head—besides others, amaller sums.—In electing Members of the Convention from Brazorias, 64 votes were polled, of which Mosses.

mensurate. As to the economy of constructing the work, Do not get it done by retail; purchase two or three thousand active young fellows, and they will be an entered the survey of the object than at the more wall ashe at the completion of the object than at the more mencement; they will all become pretty good workmen, and some of them very good; obtain their clothing, provisions, tools, &c., at wholesale, also. Some deaths will occur, but not as many, in all probability, as will leasen their total value. The great advantage in obtaining labour in this way, is that you will always have it at companies. Not so with a different sort of labourers. There may be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will always have it at companies, which will be a superimenders, who will be the other or in the other work of that which we will be a superimenders, who will be a superimenders, who will be the contrained a superimenders and the complete operating. Then to commence our grade or in the providers of the country level in the providers will, we go om up the country leveling, and our correction will be the difference between the per mile as we calculated the providers of the providers which we have the providers where the superiment of the providers where the superiment of the providers will be a superimender of the way. I have a superimender of the superiment of the providers where the superiment of the providers will be a superiment of the providers will be a superiment of the providers will be a su apparent and true level, to which add as much altitude per mile as we conclude to give our inclined plane canal and rail-road tracks up towards the mouth of Dunlap's creek, taking care that in doubling or going round points of hills, curving into their hollows or ravines, that every curve be a segment of a circle, (not of an elipsis, cicloidal or epicicloidal curve, &c.) because if we do not, the cars will be inclined to run off their ways. Running water is inclined to move in true curves if obstructed in a straight course, as you may observe in most creeks and rivers, or where a straight part of a canal is taken across a small hollow or ravine, as exemplified in your present canal near the large old tumbling dam. Where boats formerly passed at the completion of that part of that work an eddy formed, and some years thereafter, the eddy filled with alluvial matter, and the water in the canal hormed its own true curved bank. There will be many farm bridges, bridges for ferry roads to pass over. They will be convenient places of depresit, by erecting cranes thereon to put in and take out lading, ascending or descending. Or, commence operations at the Alleghany, pass between the White Sulphur and Sweet Springs, where Nature scenied to design a grand thoroughfare, no mountain being in the way, working eastwardly and westwardly from thence, making no ascents from that point, but meandering down agreeable inclined planes each way, until you reach the waters of the James and Kanawha, say at the most suitable point on the latter, to be determined by thorough examination. And at the mouth of Dunlap s creek, on the former, if I am not mistaken in the topography of that place; and if I am, at the mouth of Dunlap s creek, on the former, if I am not mistaken in the topography of that place; and if I am, at the mouth of Dunlap is creek, on the former, if I am not mistaken in the topography of the place; and if I am, at the mouth of Dunlap is a construction of the latter, to be determined by thorough examination. The meanderin I have not examined the Kanawha river, nor have I taken more than a cursory view of James river, and that only as high up as Pattonsburg, some years ago; but doubt not this plan of operations, all which is submitted for public remarks, which are solicited.

But the plan which I most approve, and must insist on, is somewhat bold, but hope it will be adopted, when its merits are fairly estimated, viz:

Road-road tracks and a canal, such as I have attenued to describe, way he knowled towa in the year.

Road-road tracks and a canal, such as I have attempted to describe, may be brought down in the very middle of the river James, until you arrive at a convenient distance from the city; then, by an oblique aqueduct, with commedious arches, reach the land; thence on to the City, independent of the present canal, and considerably above it. Upon this plan, the cost will be less than the old canal, for that much distance, as we will run higher up the hills, meeting with less rock, and fewer ravines to colvert or touncl. And while in the rivers, we can take the width of canal at pleasure; and in this case, a wide canal will be as cheap to make, as a this case, a wide canal will be as cheap to make, as a narrow one, nearly, until we leave the river's bed; and marrow one, hearry, that we leave the river's bed; and we command any volume of water, every drop of which will be of utility. This mode of operations will be so simplified, and so much of a sameness all along, that the most ordinary laborers will all become good workmen, on all parts of the whole line, excepting, peradventure, a lock or two may be needed at the Kanawha Falls, of which I cannot say not begin to the leave.

lock or two may be needed at the Kanawha Falls, of which I cannot say, not having visited that spot.

High waters may be objected to, in answer. The average height in the greatest freshets, will not probably give more than fifteen feet of water. At most of the rapids, six to eight feet is the highest water known. Opposite the city, say at Trent's Bridge, it scarcely ever reached six feet perpendicularly. The canal and rail tracks, in the middle of the river, will not be incommoded with drift from its tributaries on either side. This plan will obviate many difficulties with the citizens on the margin of the river, the bed of the river being a public highway. Compromises will be necessary with those having Ferries—building bridges, giving them a part of the tolls.

Ice will not incommode such an inclined plane canal, in your climate, one year in ten, because of its strength of current. Ordinary batteaux, and other boats, may use such a wide canal, by passing into and out of it on either side, through arches turned under the rail-road tracks.

of the river, the bed of the river being a public highway. Compromises will be necessary with those having ferries—building bridges, giving them a part of the tolls.

Ice will not incommode such an inclined plane canal, in your climate, one year in ten, because of its strength of current. Ordinary batteaux, and other boats, may use such a wide canal, by passing into and out of it on either side, through arches turned under the rail-road tracks. Farm bridges will be dispensed with; aqueducts not necessary, save when you leave the rivers beds. And in fine, this is my most favorite plan for your James and Kanawha rivers. This plan scens very bold; but I query whether it is not the cheapest; and it is doubtless the most permanent. Were quarry walls or branks of rough rock thrown on the outside of the mason work, freshets would fill their interstices with sediment, which would not only strengthen, but sostain small growth, willows, &c., &c., shading and ornamenting in warm weather the whole line, rendering the same entirely permanent. Goods and produce may be received and delivered any where on the line, by short bridges from the mainlands to the works, which would for the most part be constructed by the citizens, which together with boats and the ferry bridges spoken of will be ample. This mode, you perceive, will reduce the rapids and increase the current through the level sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the eye sheets of water, causing nearly an average shize the sheets of water. from the mainlands to the works, which would for the most part be constructed by the citizens, which together with boats and the ferry bridges spoken of will be ample. This mode, you perceive, will reduce the rapids and increase the current through the level sheets of water, causing nearly an average shrice the whole way, which is desirable.—Slack water need not be obtained until your approximate the city.

you approximate the city.

Were you to adopt the ordinary canal boat or any other description of boat, such a canal would be the most suitable; for, by reducing the rapids, you draw all the water at lowest stages of rivers into their channels, if newded —at higher stages of the rivers, you have a superabun-

But why not excel and carry out the whole plan? Do you not see the New York Eric Canal has to be enlarged to accommodate the increase of business? How mach more necessary is it for us to be unlimited, who will not more necessary is it for us to be unlimited, who will not be frozen up one fourth of every year as they are—and whose contiguity to the great, young, increasing and multiplying West, renders our route superlatively preferable to any other across the mountains? Travellers in armies will seek your route on this plan, as parties of pleasure and business folks will follow the nearest road to profit. Whenever the Ohio is clear of ice, our whole line to the far West and Southwest will be free of that obstruction. The Western products of the contract of the c

line to the far West and Southwest will be free of that obstruction. The Western products wish to seek a market throughout the year, and Western merchants want new goods all the months.

Virginia has given a more extensive tone to the manners and habits of thinking and acting of the Western States than the world beside—and their sons would most inturally reciprocate commercial transactions with hers I am aware of having taken much latitude on this subject, and my only apology is, that it has ever been my delight. And should this last plan be approved and adopted, suitable inducements would command my attention to the work.

TENEX.

tention to the work.

### Editors of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to give the above an insertion.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Be on your guard. A clock-cleaner, by the name of "John Belmont," has been travelling the county of Buckingham, for some months, and particularly the neighborhood of Virginia and Diana Mills. He was ordered to leave the latter place, to-day—no more to re-appear—and under very suspicious circumstances.

Is it not time to arrest those traversers of neighborhoods and counter, under any pretences? Those whom hoods and counties, under any pretences? Those whom

we do not know, we ought not to trust.

"Belmont" says he is a native of "Armagh, Ireland;"
but who knows it in this section of country? And suppose he was—Is not John Thompson a native of England? And has not "O Connell" anathamatised America more than once?

The writer had a negro boy carried off, last summer by an Irishman, a stone-mason. He worked only two days at the null, and the miller, a yellow boy," disappeared, and was carried into the neighborhood of Char-lottesville, and finding he was about to be sold! to negro

traders, returned to the owner.

Is it not time these wretches were arrested in trayers

This Mr. " Belmont" professed to be an anti-abolition ist. Are professions to be taken as facts, at this time of day? Would you, if you were about to exorte an insurrection, say you were insurgents? If you were a Murrel man, would you even say you ever saw Murrel? Yet this man, because strongly suspected, (so strongly, that "Judge Lynch" had like to have been called in,) has bid us adicu—I hope forever. His professed came is "Belmont," and God only knows whether it is his real name or not. But, take care where he locates! I wish to warn you against those tracersers of the country, under any pretences—those travelling preachers, et cetera. We have a plenty of pions, excellent preachers

of the Gospel, among us-fully competent to their office. We want none of their aid. We like to hear the Gospel from those we know, and have confidence in. Permit me to warn you on another point; and that is—giving your negrees passes. Give them no pass, except on imperative occasions. There has been more travelling, under passes, since the establishment of the late patrols, passes or no passes.

To the County Courts, permit me to say a word:

Would it not be well to establish in different boundaries, (by the writer's observation,) than there were before-

in each county, so many organised patrols—2 or 3, for instance—respectable men, whose duty it shall be to patrol in that precinct, and do nothing else? It would be cheaper, and much better than the present patrol—more constant and regular. It would not cost more than

DAVENANT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISA.

Be it known to you, fellow-citizens, that Hugh Good-win, jr., will be a candidate at the next spring election, to represent you in the State Legislature. To those who win, jr., will be a candidate at the next spring election, to represent you in the State LegIslature. To those who are not acquainted with Mr. Goodwin we will say, that he is an unwavering Democrat, and a warm friend of the present Administration. Mr. Goodwin highly approved that master-stroke of statesmanship of the President in opposing the power of the U. States Bank, by the removal of the public deposites, and wrote the first political essay published in the Richmond Enquirer, (over the signature of "Virginia Democrat,") sustaining that able measure. He was likewise the author of several addresses to the people of the United States over the same signature, designed to arrest the long-to-be-remembered panic. Mr. Goodwin voted in the Baltimore Convention for Van Buren and Rives; the fitness of whom, for the two first offices in the Government, he had previously advocated in the public newspapers.

SEVERAL VOTERS.

October 11th, 1835.

At a Circuit Superior Centr of Law and Chancery, holden for Bedjird County, at Laborty, on the 16th day of October, 1835, the following was offered and read by Wm. Cook, Esq., unanimously agreed to and ordered to be recorded in the proceedings of said Court: Charstoffers Antoney, Esq., late a distinguished and highly respected member of this Bar, and a native of this county, having departed his life, suddenly, since the last term of this Court:

Resolved mannieusly, by the Judge, the Members of the Bar, and the Officers of the Court, That we entertain for the memory of the deceased, a high sense of respect for his integrity, bonour, and moral worth, as a citizen, momber of society, and gentleman—for his uniformly puright and irreproachable conduct and character, as a husband, parent, and friend—for his distinguished talents as a member of this Bar.

Resolved farther, That we, in common with his acquaintances, do most sincerely deplore his loss to his family, to society, and to the surviving members of the profession—and that we tender to his berrayed family, our sincere condishence for the sudden, afflictive, and irreparable loss they have sussained in his death.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and insurted in the newspapers published in Lynchburg; and that this Court do now adjourn.

JOS. WILSON, Clerk.

CENTRAL COURSE RACES-(BALTIMORE.) CENTRAL COURSE RACES—(Baltimore.)

Second Day.

First Race—Stallion stakes, for three years old, \$500 entrance, half forfeit, two mile heats, seven subscribers, four started, viz:

Almer Robinson's br. f. by Monsieur Tenson,

W. R. Johnson's gr. c. Daniel, by Mediley,

John Minge's be. c. Nicholas Biddle, by Timoleon,

John Minge's be. c. Nicholas Biddle, by Timoleon,

John M. Bott's ch. c. Upton Heath, by Gohama,

Timo—lin. 48s.—1.

Second Race.—Sweepstakes for three year olds, \$300 entrance, balf forfoit, six subscribers, two started:

F. P. Cobin's b. f. by Sir Charles,

John Ridgeley's ch. f. by Timoleon,

Time—lin. 6s.—lin. 2fs.—no contest,

Time—lin. 6s.—lin. 2fs.—no contest,

First Race-The CRAIG PLATE, value \$500, two mile heats,

First Day.

First Day.

Friday, Oct. 21.—Jockey Club purse \$1000, four mile heats.
John Heit's bl.c. Black Heath, by Sir Archy;

1 1
Y. N. Oliver's b.c. Ecciero, by Siar,

Time—Su. 7s.—Su. 15s.
The swepstakes for four year olds, three mile heats, \$1000 en trance, \$250 firfelf, four subscribors, was not run—Mr. Stevens and Col. Seldva paying forfeit to Col. Johnson.

FAIRFIELD RACES. Joekey Club Purse, \$200, two mile heats, entrance \$15.
John Early's b. c. by Sir Charles, dam by Cripple, 3 years old,
Si he.

8) ibs.

Jas. P. Corbin's c. f. by Sir Charles, dam Betsey Robinson, 3 years old, 83 lbs.

John Heth's c. c. by Sir Charles, dam by Madison, 3 years old, 65 lbs. 56 los.

sham Pachett's c. c. Milan, by Washington, 4 years old, 100 lbs. 2 di
b. P. Hare's Dick Beadey, by Marion, 4 years old, 97 lbs.

5
Time—1st heat, 3m. 55s.; 2d heat, 3m. 58s. MARRIAGES.

Married, in Charlottswille, on Monday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. Nicholas P. Colos, Mr. Alexander Duke, of Hanover, to Miss Eve-ine Garret, daughter of Mr. Alexander Garret. DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Application Press.—We have to record the sudden death of a very worthy and respectable citizen, and the consequent awful affliction of an effectionate wide and three children.—On Saturday morning last, whith Mr. Elward Creery, and a young man named Humphrey Miles, were guanting near Fairfield, the attention of both of them was directed to the same bird. Whilet approaching the game in nearly opposite directions, a twig caught the trigger of Mr. Greengra, and the whole load was discharged into the breast of Mr. Greeneral sortow. Capt. Richardson's Artillery Company, of which he was orderly sergiant, yesterday paid the small funeral honors to the remains of their fellow soldier.—Compiler of Menday.

It is our melanchedy duty to record the untimely death of Dr. Lowis Willis. On last Saturday afternoon, he had occasion to cross the Girand Lagoon, on horseback. Being, as it is supposed, unacquainted with the crust crossing place, he attempted to cross where the water was deep. An hour afterwards, his body was found in six feet writer, about forty yards from the shore of Foster's Island. Every exertion was made to instore animation to the body, but the vital principle had fled forever.—Dr. W. was in the 25th year of his aire. He had, by his blancless and honorable course of life codeared himself to all who kasw him. He was a native of Virginia, but had resident in Horsha for tay yards years. — francela Garette, Oct. 10. Died, after a severa and painful illness of thirteen days, of billous or typus fever, on Thursday, the 24th of Septumber, at the residence of his father in law (W.m. Eubanka) in King & Queen county, Mr. William Casoo, aged 33 years. — He has left four sisters, one brother and a mother, with a numerous train of councerions and acquaintances to regret his death, while they cannot refrain from languating the frainty which languist birm to his untimely grave.

MARKETS—OCTOBER 20.

Tobacco.—Old Lugs \$5 50 a \$6 25—mixed refused leaf \$650 a \$3—common passed \$7 a \$8 —good \$8 50 a \$0—fine \$10 a \$11—prime \$12 a \$14 25—new primings \$2 a \$4 50—new leafy refused \$6.50 a \$8 25,

Flora.—Demand good—Sales at \$6.
WHEAT—Red \$130—White \$1 35,

BAGWELL, SMITH & JONES.

PAGWELL, SMITH & JONES.

III. BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of the late Doctor Daniel Hardaway, of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, the whole stock of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep; household and kitchen furniture; a good riding carriage; a good wagon; plantation utensils; the crop of corn, fodder, shucks, and straw; an excellent library, consisting of medical and miscellaneous works, many of which are very valuable; and numerous other articles. Amongst the horses, is an excellent pair of well-broke carriage horses.

Will be sold, on Monday the 23d day of Navember, if fair, otherwise, the next fair day, at the plantation of the decedent, in the county of Nottoway, the stock of horses, mules, cattle, hogs, and sheep; plantation utensils; a good wagon; the crop of corn, amounting to one thousand or twelve hundred barrels; folder, &c. There are in the stock of cuttle, six or eight yoke of well-broke

oxen. Twelve months' credit will be given on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. For all s ms of five dollars and under, cash will be required. Bonds will be required to be executed before the property is delivered.

FABIUS LAWSON, Adm'tor,

de banie non, of Daniel Hardancay, dec'd,

GROUND PLASTER, in casks of 500 lbs. each, from the "Lubec Manufactory"—curranted pursuand of the best quality, constantly for sale by DAVENPORT ALLEN & CO.